

Rhodora

JOURNAL OF

THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

Vol. 50.

May, 1948.

No. 593.

UNLISTED NEW NAMES IN ALPHONSO WOOD'S BOTANICAL PUBLICATIONS

E. D. MERRILL

My attention was called to the desirability of checking the new names first published by Alphonso Wood in his various descriptive floras, commencing with his Class-Book of 1845, by noting that in 1933 the late John K. Small adopted *Anantherix connivens* Feay and *Peltandra glauca* Feay as the valid names for two accepted species. Neither name was listed in standard indices, and it was only after much search, and finally only through the assistance of Mr. E. J. Alexander, that the place of publication of these two fugitive names was located. Dr. Small, in accepting them, gave no references to the place of publication and they do not appear in any of the few papers that Feay¹ issued.

A somewhat casual examination of certain of Wood's works showed that they contained a considerable number of new binomials, for the most part not indicated as new. Accordingly, an examination of all of his works was made, all names under suspicion listed, and these were checked in Index Kewensis. By names under suspicion is meant all those followed by the name Wood as an authority; those followed by the names of minor authors such as Feay, Lapham, Coleman, Robbins, and others; and many of those where no authority was cited. In the

¹ Doctor William T. Feay was born in South Carolina in about 1803 and died at Savannah, Georgia, May 22, 1879. He is the author of a Catalogue of the Phaenogamous Plants growing within Thirty Miles of Savannah . . . Atl. Med. Jour. 3: 169-217. 1860.

course of checking these names it was noted that a considerable number of them had been listed without complete citations or with references to later places of publication. The results are in no way startling and scarcely affect the accepted nomenclature of the species characteristic of eastern North America; naturally there are certain additions to synonymy, for in general, but not always, the unlisted new names published by Wood have been overlooked by all subsequent authors. Very few of Wood's nomenclatural proposals have withstood the test of time.

A rather extraordinary situation developed because of the publishers' claims to numerous "revised and enlarged" editions of one text, the first Class-Book, and to their not indicating the somewhat revised editions of another, the second Class-Book, as new editions, the two very different works being issued concurrently following 1861. This I have attempted to clarify. Following this general discussion I have listed the new Wood binomials that have been overlooked, and corrected the entries for others. The unlisted names marked with an asterisk (*) total 73 and the corrected entries marked with a dagger (†) total 22. The surprising thing perhaps is that so many of the new Wood names were detected and listed by earlier bibliographers, because in most cases there is no indication that they were new. No attention has been given to Wood's binomials which are correctly listed in *Index Kewensis*; nor have I listed certain transfers of specific names which Wood credited to himself, where the record shows that the same transfers were made earlier by other authors. Wood actually published a considerable number of new varietal names, but these are beyond the scope of this paper. Very few of them have ever been considered by Wood's successors.

THE FIRST CLASS-BOOK

This was copyrighted in 1844, and the preface is dated June 22, 1844. Eggleston,² in his paper on Wood's botanical publications, says copyrighted in 1845 and published in 1845, that is, among the copies he examined. Asa Gray's copy, now in the library of the Gray Herbarium, bears the publication date on the

² Eggleston, W. W. *The Botanical Publications of Alphonso Wood*. *Agr. Libr. Notes* 2: 95-100. 1927.

title page 1845, its copyright date being 1844; the Arnold Arboretum copy is the same, except that it was copyrighted in 1845. I have found no data that would indicate actual publication in 1844, and accordingly 1845 is the date used in the references in this paper. It is only the second part of the work with which taxonomists are concerned.³

The descriptive flora was a more or less conventional compilation, with concise descriptions of the families, genera, and species selected; about 690 genera and 1875 species are described. For a high percentage of the accepted binomials authorities are not indicated and only occasional synonyms are given. Wood explains their omission (p. 12) thus: "It is aside from the design of a work purely elementary like the present, to burden its pages with long lists of synonyms and authorities . . . In regard to authorities for specific and generic names, we quote none except where synonyms are introduced, or where we are indebted to contemporary authors of our own country." Unfortunately Wood did not consistently follow this plan, thus introducing a certain amount of confusion. The work was entirely that of the author except for the treatment of the genus *Carex* (125 species) which was contributed by Chester Dewey. The text includes the native and naturalized species that the author was willing to accept and the more commonly cultivated ones, even five species of *Citrus*, seventeen species of *Pelargonium*, and some other subtropical or subtemperate species that do not grow in the region covered except under glass. It is by no means a complete flora, the species selected for inclusion being apparently those known to the author, supplemented by others taken from various works such as the then standard Flora of North America published by Torrey and Gray (1838-43) which was completed only through the Compositae. In general the nomenclature accepted is the standard of the time. I have, however, noted two innovations in the new binomials *Rhododendron procumbens* Wood, p. 236, and *Desmodium glutinosum* Wood, p. 120; and several of Dewey's species of *Carex* were here actually published

³ Wood, A. A Class-Book of Botany, Designed for Colleges, Academies, and Other Seminaries Where the Science is Taught. In Two Parts: Part I. The Elements of Botanical Science. Part II. The Natural Orders Illustrated by a Flora of the Northern United States, Particularly of New England and New York. 1-124, fig. 1-38. i-ii. 1-474. 1845. Boston. Crocker & Brewster.

for the first time although published elsewhere later. None of the names is indicated as new and hence they have generally been overlooked. There are certain typographical errors, but no really serious ones, such as *Dentaria lasciniata* for *D. laciniata* (p. 40), *Chrysanthemum siense* for *C. sinense* (p. 209) and others of this nature. Artificial keys to the genera are included but not keys to the species. Eggleston states:

“Prof. Wood organized a class of botany at Kimball Union Academy but soon found himself handicapped by lack of a suitable botany. This he tried to rectify by appeals to Dr. Asa Gray and other botanists for a better botanical textbook. His appeals were in vain and Prof. Wood gradually prepared a manuscript for use in his own classroom. In 1845 he published the first ‘Class-Book of Botany’. This edition of about 1500 copies was not stereotyped. It covered the New England States and New York. Much to his surprise, the edition was soon sold.”

Two years later a second revised and enlarged edition was published by Messrs. Crocker & Brewster⁴. The title is practically the same as that of the first edition except that the last part of the subtitle reads “particularly of the United States North of the Capitol Lat. $38\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$.” This edition was copyrighted in 1846, but published in 1847, the preface being dated April, 1847. This slightly modified title was used in all of the subsequent reprintings, the very numerous so-called “revised and enlarged editions”, which by 1855 had attained the grand total of 41 (actual printings, not new editions). The range was extended to cover “that section of the United States which lies north of the Capitol, that is, of the 39th parallel, including essentially the States lying north of the Ohio river and Maryland”. A footnote from this statement reads: “With some exceptions, therefore, this Flora will answer for the adjacent states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and the Canadas.” In preparation for this enlarged edition Wood had, in 1846, made a trip to western Indiana, returning via Harper’s Ferry, Virginia; see Sullivant’s pointed comment on this trip, p. 114. It includes the description of about 822 genera and 2325 species, the latter figure being perhaps two thirds of the number of species now currently recognized for the

⁴ Wood, A. A Class-book of Botany, Designed for Colleges, Academies, and other Seminaries . . . Illustrated by a Flora of the Northern, Middle, and Western States; particularly of the United States North of the Capitol, Lat. $38\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged 1–645. fig. 1–38. 1847. Boston, Crocker & Brewster.

area covered. The pagination (1-645) is continuous, covering both the lessons and the descriptive flora.

This edition includes a certain number of nomenclatural innovations, the authorities for the binomials being more generally cited than in the first edition; synonyms are also more frequently listed. It is a distinct improvement over the first edition and was, up to 1847, the best simple treatment of its kind to appear in the United States. Still, like its predecessors and immediate successors, it was far from complete for the area covered, although the claim was made that: "It comprehends all the Phaenogamia, or flowering plants, with the Ferns, &c. which have hitherto been discovered and described as indigenous in these States, together with the naturalized exotics, and those which are more generally cultivated either as useful or ornamental." Wood states that with few exceptions he had adopted the nomenclature of Torrey and Gray's *North American Flora* and for the cultivated exotics that of De Candolle's *Prodromus* "regarding these, as they truly are, standard works." For the benefit of the more serious students he states: "It affords us pleasure to be able to recommend to all such as would venture beyond the first principles the full and elaborate 'Text-Book' of Dr. Asa Gray,—an American work of the highest merit."

This second edition was stereotyped, and from the original plates many thousands of copies were printed up to at least as late as 1869, and apparently (undated) even later. The statement "Second Edition Revised and Enlarged" appearing on the title page of the 1847 issue is true, but the publishers apparently adopted the policy of repeating the phrase, with modifications as to the number of the edition, in some, but not all, later issues. Thus between the years 1850 and 1855 we note the entries "Tenth Edition, Revised and Enlarged" up to the "Forty-first Edition, Revised and Enlarged"—thirty one "new editions" in five years! After 1855 the phrase "Forty-first Edition Revised and Enlarged" appeared on later printings, the latest dated issue I have seen being 1869. These were not new editions; all were printed from the original plates of the second (1847) edition without changes except that the addenda (p. 638) of 1847 with four entries was increased by 1869 to six entries. Thus it is that any copy of this work will provide the original data of 1847,

regardless of the dates given on the title pages and regardless of the number of the so-called edition.

There are many more nomenclatural innovations in the second (1847) edition than in the first one of 1845. In general new species are not indicated as such but some of the new names are followed by Wood's name, and in a very few cases the abbreviation *nov. sp.* appears. Examples are *Dicliptera americana* Wood, *Gerardia Skinneriana* Wood, *Sabbatia concinna* Wood "(*Nov. sp.*)", *Cuscuta lepidachne* Wood, *Stylisma tenellus* Wood (published earlier by Rafinesque), *Scutellaria rugosa* Wood "(*Nov. sp.*)" *Veratrum Woodii* Robbins "(*Nov. sp.*)" *Agrostis heterolepis* Wood, *Potamogeton obrutus* Wood, *Rumex altissimus* Wood, *Oplismenus hispidus* Wood, and *Diarrhena diandra* Wood. In addition to a certain number of new species proposed, there are some new combinations, these usually not indicated as such, an example being *Abies* "(*Larix*) *Americana*, Michx." Because of the, in general, obscure publication of new names it is not strange that some have been overlooked through the century that has elapsed since they were first proposed.

THE SECOND CLASS-BOOK

After changing publishers, some time after 1856, Messrs. Barnes & Burr, who handled Wood's later publications, paid him a bonus to enable him to make exploring trips in the South in connection with the preparation of the text of his greatly enlarged Class-Book of 1861⁵.

According to Eggleston's records parts one to three, pages 1-174, comprising all but the descriptive flora, i. e., the text-book part of the volume, was copyrighted in 1860 and published in the same year. I have not seen this issue, nor did Eggleston record seeing any copy of other than the above pages. The complete text, copyrighted in 1860, was published in 1861, and the date 1861 is the one I have used in the references included in this paper.

This was an entirely new work, not a new edition of the first Class-Book, although occasionally individuals have characterized it as "[ed. 3]" and at least one as edition two. The area

⁵ Wood, A. *Class-Book of Botany, being Outlines of the Structure, Physiology, and Classification of Plants; with a Flora of the United States and Canada.* i-viii. 1-832. *fig. 1-745.* 1861. New York, Barnes & Burr.

covered by the descriptive text was greatly extended, as expressed by Wood in the preface. "The limit of our Flora in this new series has been greatly extended. It now embraces the territory lying East of the Mississippi River, with the exception of the Southern Peninsula of Florida, and South of the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence . . . This Class-Book is, therefore, now professedly adapted to the student's use from Quebec to New Orleans and from St. Pauls to St. Augustine." Although the subtitle is "A Flora of the United States and Canada", this is too broad a claim, as vast areas in the north and south and all of the country from the great plains to the Pacific coast were not covered.

Like its predecessor this work was an eminently successful one and in great demand as a text book. It was reissued each year between 1862 and 1868 in large printings. The only change made in all of these issues was in the date appearing on the title page; all issues were printed from the original stereotype plates of 1861. Thus every issue between the above dates, as to the text, is identical with the original edition. These various printings were not called new editions as was the case in the numerous reprintings of the second edition of the first Class-Book.

In 1868 the work was somewhat revised, although, when it was copyrighted and printed in 1869, it still contained but 832 pages. For the most part it was printed from the stereotype plates of the 1861 issue. However, a very few species were added in the text with brief descriptive data, where this could be done without altering the limits of a given page, such as *Aster anomalus* Engelm., *A. mutabilis* Willd., *A. subasper* Lindl., *Boltonia decurrens* Wood, and *Lobelia Erynus* Linn. A very few species were dropped and their places taken by others, such as *Artemisia frigida* Willd. replacing *A. pontica* Linn., while *Clintonia* Douglas was eliminated and *C. elegans* Dougl. became *Lobelia Douglassii* Wood. However figures 746-784 were added to fill the blank at the end of the consideration of the Cyperaceae on page 730, and following p. 800 there were inserted five plates with three unnumbered pages of explanation of the 60 excellent figures showing details of the spikelets and inflorescences of 60 of the 71 genera of Gramineae considered. Apparently the publishers did not consider that these changes were sufficient to warrant them in

characterizing this issue as a new edition. It was copyrighted in 1869 and published in the same year. Like the issue of 1861 this was reprinted year after year from 1870 on up to at least 1877, and probably later. But in these issues no changes were made in the text, the only differences being the dates on the title pages.

In 1881 the work was again slightly revised, the size being increased from 832 to 843 pages, the increase in the number of pages being due entirely to the inclusion of the addenda. The preface to this issue includes this statement: "The present edition of the Class-Book of Botany (1880), again carefully revised, will be found to contain many changes in the text, especially in that of the Flora, together with an Addenda." However, most of the pages were printed from the original stereotype plates of the 1861 issue, with no changes; here and there the same mutilated characters of the 1861 issue are noted in the issue of 1881. A rather careful examination of the text shows not more than about 20 changes in the names of species, none of the names being new ones, so that again the claim that there were "many changes in the text" is misleading. The total number of changes is but slightly in excess of those made in the 1869 issue as compared with the original of 1861. The pagination up to p. 824 is identical with that of the 1861 and 1869 issues. Apparently when a minor change was made in the text, here and there, again great care was taken to see that such changes did not effect the original format, thus to reduce to a minimum the number of new stereotype plates that had to be made. The insertion of the addenda brought the total pagination up to 843 pages as contrasted with 832 pages in the 1861 and 1869 issues, and the addenda contain a few new names. Like the 1869 issue this one of 1881 was not indicated as a new edition. It also was reprinted from time to time, perhaps up to the first decade of the present century, although the latest date that I have seen on its title page is 1891. There are no changes in the text of these later issues other than in the date on the title page. Mr. Eggleston found no record as to when this text was withdrawn by the publishers, but it was still widely used as a textbook in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Wood died January 4, 1881, and this is probably the

reason why, in the course of the succeeding two or three decades, the textbook became obsolete; probably the publishers, to whom it must have been a very profitable venture, were unable to secure the services of a competent botanist to revise and modernize the text; then, too, at the time the text was withdrawn, styles in textbooks of botany had changed, and the newer texts stressed the laboratory aspects and minimized the taxonomic phases of the subject, a condition that still persists. In most secondary schools botany was dropped, the place of botany and zoology being taken very largely by a diluted substitute known as biology.

CONFUSION AS TO VARIOUS ISSUES OF THE CLASS-BOOK

Because of the procedure adopted by the publishers in not indicating new editions as such, for the second Class-Book from 1861 on, as contrasted with the extravagant claims of the publishers of the first Class-Book (1845, 1847) as to its numerous "Revised and Enlarged" editions (as many as 41!), as discussed above, a certain amount of confusion has resulted. One suspects that most botanists who have, on occasion, consulted the Class-Book, a work that is now obsolete, did not realize that two entirely different works were involved, one commencing in 1845 and continued until after 1869; the other originally published in 1861 and re-issued year after year until about the end of the century or the early part of the present one. In the references included in this paper I have found it impossible to clarify the matter by citing hypothetical editions, as some have attempted to do, and have contented myself with listing the original work of 1845 as Class-Book, and the very considerably revised and enlarged edition of 1847, clearly indicated as "Edition Two, revised and enlarged", as ed. 2. The new Class-Book of 1861 I indicate as "ed. 1861", its slightly revised issue of 1869 as "ed. 1869", and the further revised issue of 1881 as "ed. 1881." This is somewhat cumbersome, but it is at least clear. One should keep in mind that all issues of the first Class-Book from edition two (1847) to the so-called "Forty-first Edition, Revised and Enlarged", which continued to be issued with the title-page dates given, as well as issues after 1869, not dated, were all printed from the same plates; that the various dated

issues of the entirely different Class-Book of 1861 to 1868, were also printed from the original 1861 plates without changes, as were the subsequent dated issues of the 1869 text, up to 1880, and of the 1881 text up to the time the book was withdrawn from circulation in the early part of the present century. The only changes in the interims involved were in the dates printed on the title pages. For a period of at least ten years two different texts under the same title "Class-Book of Botany" were being concurrently issued and sold by the thousands each year.

THE AMERICAN BOTANIST AND FLORIST

Wood's third work⁶ with which taxonomists are concerned was first published in 1870. This issue contains a certain number of nomenclatural innovations, the second part of the book, the descriptive flora, being the only part with which we are concerned. The new binomials are all obscurely published and some of them have been overlooked. In 1871 it was further amplified and republished, the pagination of the second part of the 1871 issue being increased to 444 pages. For the body of the text any dated issue will suffice, for all printings after 1871 are alike except for minor additions in the addenda, even the so-called "New American Botanist and Florist" of 1889.

In the original 1870 edition the treatment of the Gramineae and the Cyperaceae consists only of keys to the genera, with brief notes on four exotic species of grasses cultivated for ornamental purposes; there are no descriptions of the genera and species. In the 1871 issue its amplification to 444 pages is due to the inclusion of the genera and species of the above two families together with numerous small unnumbered text figures illustrating the essential parts of various genera in the two groups. No further changes were made, and then only in the addenda, until 1874, when *Ximenia americana* Linn. was added. This 1871 issue is not indicated as a new edition in spite of its very considerable amplification. All issues following 1870 bear the copyright date of that year. The descriptions are remarkably short and concise. As Wood states the case:

⁶ Wood, A. The American Botanist and Florist; Including Lessons in the Structure, Life, and Growth of Plants; together with a Simple Analytical Flora, Descriptive of the Native and Cultivated Plants Growing in the Atlantic Division of the American Union. 1-172, fig. 1-528, 1-392, fig. 550-560. 1870. New York and Chicago. A. S. Barnes and Company.

“Our new Flora will be found a phenomenon of brevity. Within the space of 426 duodecimo pages [the text up to but not including the index] in fair leaded type, we have recorded and defined nearly 4,500 species—all the known Flowering and Fern-like plants, both native and cultivated (not excepting the Sedges and Grasses), growing in the Atlantic half of the country. This conciseness has been attained, not by the omission of anything necessary to the complete definition and prompt recognition of every species, but simply by *avoiding repetitions*.”

This work was also apparently a successful one from the standpoint of both the publishers and the author. It was reprinted from the 1871 plates each year up to 1879, the only changes being in the dates on the title-pages, with a few additions to the addenda; printings after 1879 were not dated. In the 1875 issue, the total pagination was increased to 448, the new entries in the addenda extending from *Pachystima* Raf. to *Solanum verbascifolium* Linn. In 1877 the entries *Apium angustifolium* Wood to *Cyperus Wolfii* Wood were made; and finally in 1879 (possibly in 1878, no copy of this issue having been seen) the pagination was increased to 449, the last two additions being *Nymphaea flava* Leitner and *Shortia galacifolia* Torr. & Gray. In the addenda only two new binomials appear, *Echinacea Porteri* (A. Gray) Wood, p. 445, and *Apium angustifolium* Wood, p. 448, the first in the 1870 issue, the second in that of 1877.

The work was again copyrighted in 1889 under the title *The New American Botanist and Florist* . . . i-vi. 1-172, *fig. 1-532*, 1-449, *fig. 551-663*. 1889. This issue, like all of those appearing between 1871 and 1888, includes the same unnumbered text-figures in the treatment of the Cyperaceae and the Gramineae. This “new” work is indicated as a “Revised Edition”, the revision and the editing being the work of Oliver A. Willis. The claim is made, p. vi. that “The **work** now, with its revision, new matter, additional illustrations, and fresh type, is substantially a **new book**.” There are no apparent changes in the descriptive flora, the old stereotype plates being used for this part of the book. The pagination and content is the same as that of the 1879 issue, no changes made even in the addenda.

How many issues of this work appeared after 1889 is not known. It was dropped from circulation by the publishers in 1915. In any case the second part of this “new” work of 1889 is exactly the same as the issues immediately preceding 1888.

It contains no important changes, no additions or subtractions, and no nomenclatural innovations. The changes alluded to in the editor's preface refer to the first part of the book, the lessons, which were radically changed.

THE FLORA ATLANTICA

In 1879 the descriptive part of the *American Botanist and Florist* was reprinted from the same plates as the later issues of that work, there being no changes whatever except in the title page.⁷ How many issues of this work appeared is not known. It was withdrawn from circulation in 1915. With this work, manifestly issued "to sell", the taxonomists are not concerned as it is only a reprint of an earlier work under a new title.

THE OBJECT LESSONS IN BOTANY

In 1863 Wood issued a greatly abbreviated text which was manifestly based on the 1861 edition of his *Class-Book*. In this new work⁸ he provided abbreviated descriptions of selected families and genera, supplied simple keys to families, genera, and species, and reduced all the species descriptions to a single line or at most two lines. It was not anticipated that this strictly popular work would contain new binomials; these would have been overlooked by me had not Prof. M. L. Fernald called my attention to a few which caused me to check all the entries.

The number of new names is small, mostly due to errors in transcription. Examples of typographical errors are *Lysimachia hybrida* (*hybrida*), *Physostegia virginianii* (*virginiana*), *Hypericum galeoides* (*galioides*), and *Polygonum dumitorum* (*dumetorum*). Perhaps it might have been just as well had I considered certain cases listed below as new binomials to represent merely typographical errors, examples being *Papaver Rheas* (*Rhoeas*), and *Aesculus Hippocastaneum* (*Hippocastanum*). Examples of undocumented new binomials are *Narcissus Daffodil* Wood, *Phlox Laphamii* Wood, *Sarracenia alata* Wood, and *Syringa alba* Wood.

⁷ Wood, A. *Flora Atlantica. Descriptive Botany; being a Succinct Analytical Flora. Including all the Plants Growing in the United States from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River. From the American Botanist and Florist. i-iv. 1-449. illus. 1879. New York, Chicago, New Orleans. A. S. Barnes and Company.*

⁸ Wood, A. *Leaves and Flowers; or Object Lessons in Botany with a Flora Prepared for Beginners in Academies and Public Schools. 1-322. fig. 1-665. 1863. New York. Barnes and Burr; later issues by A. S. Barnes and Company.*

This strictly popular work was reissued from time to time. Mr. Eggleston records having seen the issues for 1863, 1888, and 1891 and noted that the work was withdrawn from circulation November 13, 1916. The earliest issue that is available in our libraries is that of 1867 which does not differ from that of 1872, these having been printed from the stereotype plates of the original edition of 1863. In 1877 it was somewhat amplified by the inclusion of certain additional families, genera, and species, this issue containing a total of 364 pages. In this issue there are no nomenclatural innovations. I have not seen any of the issues later than that of 1877.

WOOD'S OTHER BOTANICAL WORKS

The several other botanical texts published by Wood deal very largely with matters appertaining to elementary instruction in botany. Mr. Eggleston has listed these, providing pertinent data as to titles and dates of publication. As far as I have examined these works I have noted no nomenclatural innovations.

ALPHONSO WOOD AND ASA GRAY

Wood himself would probably be the last to claim that he was a professional botanist. He was self-trained, and until toward the very end of his life was not associated with institutions involved in other than secondary education. No matter what the shortcomings of his various texts were, he did have the facility of preparing accurate, concise, and at the same time simple descriptions. In the American field he originated what he called analytical tables (really artificial keys), making the identification of both genera and species much simpler and easier than was the case with contemporaneous and earlier texts. It was in the field of simplification that Wood excelled. Eggleston states that between 800,000 and 1,000,000 copies of Wood's various botanical works were printed and sold. Actually in the last half of the preceding century Wood was the great rival of Asa Gray in the botanical textbook field. It was Wood's initial success in 1845 and 1847 that stimulated Gray to prepare and publish his first Manual, and this after Gray had refused to listen to Wood's plea in 1843 that he (Gray) should prepare a much needed text-book for secondary schools. When Gray

refused to do this, Wood proceeded to prepare one on his own account.

There was, not unnaturally, a considerable amount of resentment among the few professional and semi-professional botanists of the time, that a mere teacher in a secondary school, without institutional support, without access to comprehensive library facilities, and without other than his personal herbarium⁹ should venture into the field of preparing a taxonomic treatment. Wood had certain advantages in that he was teaching in a secondary school, and he realized the type of text that was needed for his students; he was unquestionably an excellent teacher. He had no inhibitions regarding his ability to prepare a reasonably good, simple text, and had the courage of his convictions to undertake what he thought was needed. The success of his 1845 text was immediate, thus proving his contention that such a text was needed.

Apparently there was a more or less continuous controversy, if controversy it may be called, between the backers of Wood and those of Gray. In any case Gray's Manual, as well as other publications issued from time to time as text-books, was also an immediate success. I quote from an article prepared by Prof. Charles J. Lyon¹⁰ of Dartmouth College:

"The following quotations indicate how he [Wood] was treated as a usurper without rights, with the writers making no allowance for or having no knowledge of Gray's original failure to help the schools below the college level.

'Well what I have predicted to you again and again is coming to pass—viz—that some scissors bookmaker would out of the T. and G. [Torrey and Gray] Flora make a fine dollar and cent operation, unless soon attended to by you. Mr. Alphonso Wood made me a long call the other day, just on his return from Indiana where he had spent 5 weeks (4 of them on his back with a fever) doing up all the Botany of the Western States with the view of adapting the 2nd edition of his book to Western schools. Now I'll give you my advice without charging you anything for it—announce and

⁹ On Wood's death in 1881 his herbarium was acquired by the New York College of Pharmacy, where he had occupied the chair of Professorship of Botany during the last two years of his life. This is now the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University. The herbarium, estimated to contain about 40,000 sheets, has been little consulted since Wood's death. As this manuscript was being prepared, preliminary arrangements were being made to transfer the bulk of it to the New York Botanical Garden.

¹⁰ Lyon, C. J. A 50 Edition Best Seller. Alphonso Wood, Class of 1834, Wrote Botanical Class Books That Reached a Circulation of 800,000 Copies. Dartmouth Alumni Mag. 31: 18, 81-83. 1939. See also Lyon, C. J. Centennial of Wood's "Class-Book of Botany." Science II. 101: 484-486. 1945.

have it appear in the course of the winter a Manual or School Flora . . . suppose you can't get the 1st ed. in as good shape as might be, that makes no odds, fix it right in the 2nd Ed. The main thing is to get possession of the track and give it out that you intend to keep it.' (letter from Sullivan to Gray, Sept. 20, 1846).

'I have been working evenings at a sketch of a *Northern Manual*, to run opposition to Wood, who is engaged on his second edition. I have a good plan sketched out. It seems now quite necessary to do this at once. It will yield no dividends to speak of, for it must be put so low as to drive Wood off the field, while at the same time it will cost considerable labor. But it will hold the field till in due time we are ready with a *United States Manual*.' (Gray to John Torrey, Dec. 1846).

'Wood will miss it if he stereotypes. Your book will drive him off the track, but I lament that you work so hard. It is bad for body and soul. Better take your chance when the Flora is done than make such a slave of yourself.' (Torrey to Gray, Feb. 17, 1847)."

"In the words of the botanist M. A. Curtis, from his 1857 letter to Gray, 'Wood is taking the Southern field too. He spent a couple of days with me a fortnight since & has milked me to some extent; tho fortunately my Herbarium is not yet unpacked & I could not show him but a small part of my collection. I have been sorry, since he left, that I showed him as much as I did¹¹. He will prepare a U. S. Botany, & is to get \$1500 a year . . . for—I forget how many years after publication. How is it that the most profitable Text Books are prepared by sciolists? . . . I have never seen his Class Book (he promised to send me a copy when he gets home) but I suspect he has some facility in the art of making a book'."

No attempt is here made to compare the works of the two rival authors. It was, of course, essentially the work of Torrey and Gray which made Wood's compilation possible, and Wood definitely did have the faculty of simplifying technical descriptions. His texts were eminently successful in the secondary school field in spite of Curtis's characterization of him as a sciolist—"one whose knowledge or learning is superficial; a pretender to scholarship." Were I to render an opinion it would be largely to the effect that the faults of Wood's published works are those due to an uninhibited amateur venturing into a professional field.

It is, however, fortunate that Wood did enter the publication field, for his success stimulated Asa Gray to prepare his descriptive texts in spite of his original refusal to listen to Wood's plea that he (Gray) should prepare a simplified text for secondary schools and a descriptive flora for the beginner's use. The first edition of Gray's *Manual of Botany of the Northern United*

¹¹ See the discussion of *Adiantum Curtisii* Wood, p. 117 and also that of *Arceuthobium abigenium* Wood, p. 120, the publication of both of which indicate a certain lack of professional courtesy on the part of the author.

States appeared in 1848, and during his lifetime it passed through five editions with various reprintings, with a sixth edition, by Watson and Coulter in 1890, two years after Gray's death, the entirely rewritten and rearranged seventh edition by Robinson and Fernald in 1908, and the highly critical eighth edition by Fernald now nearly ready for publication.

Wood's various works, issued in large editions over a long period of time (1845 to 1915) must have been highly profitable to the publishers, and doubtless also to the author, although I have no information as to what arrangements existed between the author and the publishers. It is known, however, that at least for a term of years Wood received a bonus of \$1500.00 a year, for a time, to enable him to prepare the text of the second Class-Book and to extend the area covered south to northern Florida and west to the Mississippi River. This was first published in 1861.

Although Gray stated in 1846 that his text, when published "would yield no dividends to speak of," yet here clearly his judgement was in fault. If it had not been for the royalties paid by the publishers of Gray's series of class room texts, his Manual and other descriptive works, it might well have been that the Gray Herbarium, as we now know it, would have developed very differently if at all. Gray bequeathed his copyrights to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for the benefit of the herbarium. Following his death in 1888 most of the financial support of the institution was derived from the publishers' royalties. Actually in 1888 the total endowment of the herbarium was slightly less than \$24,000.00; its present restricted endowment is about \$675,000.00 which has been built up by gifts and by bequests since about 1890.

Torrey's prophecy to Gray in 1847 that "Wood will miss it if he stereotypes" also proved to be erroneous. All of the Wood volumes from 1847 were stereotyped, and from the plates of the 1847; 1861, and 1870 works, printing after printing was made year after year with a minimum of changes. There was in no case a thorough-going revision of the descriptive texts, the surmise being that the author was not permitted by the publishers to make other than minor changes here and there so as to avoid the necessity of making new plates. Thus the Wood

publications actually did become stereotyped in the secondary meaning of the word, for it may truthfully be said of all later printings of all the volumes involved that they were "lacking originality or individuality." Yet the merits of the original works were such that, to meet the constant demands, all of the Wood volumes were re-issued year after year over a period of at least half a century.

My thanks are due to Miss Hazel Joslyn, Archivist, Dartmouth College Library, for checking entries in certain issues of some of Wood's works which are not available in the Boston libraries. The late W. W. Eggleston presented his large personal collection of Wood's botanical treatises to Dartmouth College. I am also under obligations to the National Academy of Sciences for a research grant from the Bache Fund which enabled me to complete this task.

OVERLOOKED NAMES AND CORRECTED ENTRIES

PTERIDOPHYTA

Adiantum *Curtisii Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 820. 1861 = *A. Capillus-veneris* Linn.

"We saw specimens of a new *Adiantum* in the herbarium of Rev. M. A. Curtis from the Mts. of N. Car. But our notes are insufficient at present for its proper diagnosis." The same statement appears on the same page of all issues up to 1880. In the 1881 issue of the Class-Book the place of *Adiantum Curtisii* Wood was taken by *A. Capillus-veneris* Linn., but no mention is there made of the former binomial. No description of *A. Curtisii* Wood was ever published. See the quotation from Curtis's letter of 1857 to Asa Gray, p. 115.

Antigramma *pinnatifida Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 822. 1861 = *Asplenium pinnatifidum* Nutt. (1818).

At the end of the description Wood cites "*Asplenium*, Nutt.", the name-bringing synonym thus being *Asplenium pinnatifidum* Nutt. *Scolopendrium pinnatifidum* Diels (1898) is another synonym.

Antigramma *rhizophylla Wood, l. c., sphalm. = *A. rhizophylla* J. Sm. = *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* (Linn.) Link.

Botrychium †neglectum Wood, Class-Book, ed. 2, 635. 1847; Class-Book, ed. 1861, 816. 1861 = *B. matricariaefolium* A. Br. (1843, 1845).

The current entry is to the 1861 issue of Wood's work, by Underwood, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **30**: 47. 1903, indicated as "[ed. 3]", the date 1860 being erroneous, and by C. Christensen Ind. Fil. 163, 1905, as "ed. II. 816. 1860." Both of these authors recognised Wood's species as a valid one. However, Wood described it in 1847, his type being from Meriden, New Hampshire. Robinson and Fernald in 1908 reduced it to *B. ramosum* (Roth) Aschers.

Camptosorus *ebenoides Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 425. 1870 = *Asplenium ebenoides* R. R. Scott (1866).

Wood's entry is merely "C. ebenoides (R. R. Scott)", the understood name-bringing synonym being *Asplenium ebenoides* R. R. Scott.

Camptosorus *pinnatifidus Wood, l. c. = *Asplenium pinnatifidum* Nutt. (1818).

Wood's entry is "C. pinnatifidus (Nutt.)", this indicating the name-bringing synonym as *Asplenium pinnatifidum* Nutt. Gen. **2**: 251. 1818.

***Cistopteris** Wood, Class-Book 460. 1845, *nom. in syn.*; Class-Book, ed. 1861, 822. 1861, *sphalm.* = *Cystopteris* Bernh.

SPERMATOPHYTA

Abies *americana Wood, Class-Book ed. 2, 516. 1847, non Mill. (1768) = *Larix americana* Michx. (1803), i. e. *L. laricina* (Du Roi) Koch.

The entry "A[bies] (Larix) Americana. Michx. (Pinus pendula and microcarpa of authors.) American Larch," clearly indicates what was intended by Wood.

Acerates *monocephala Lapham ex A. Gray, Man., ed. 2, 704. 1856, Revised ed. (School and College edition) iv. 1857; Lapham ex Hale, Trans. Wisconsin State Agr. Soc. **5**: 420. 1860 (reprint p. 4), *nom., nota, et ex* Wood Class-Book, ed. 1861. 594. 1861 = *Asclepias Nuttalliana* Torr. (1828).

In both issues of Gray's Manual cited full descriptions appear in the additions and corrections. The "Revised Edition" of 1857 differs from ed. 2, 1856, chiefly in the elimination of the treatments of the mosses and hepatics. Incidentally, in Gray's work is another unlisted binomial, published as a synonym, *Asclepias *Vaseyi* Carey ex A. Gray, l. c.

Aesculus *Hippocastaneum Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 185. 1863, sphalm. = *A. Hippocastanum* Linn.

Alsine †glabra A. Gray ex Chapm. Fl. South. U. S. 49. 1860.

This is included here because Wood, Class-Book 260. 1861, also used the same binomial, his entry being "A. glabra," but at the end of the description he added "Arenaria Mx., nec Ell." Chapman credited the name to A. Gray, the name-bringing synonym being *Arenaria glabra* Michx. A. Gray, Man. ed. 2, 58. 1856, merely states at the end of his consideration of *Alsine* "A. glabra, of the mountain-tops of Carolina may occur on those of Virginia." He did not cite Michaux's binomial and provided no description.

Alsine *stricta Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 260. 1861, non Mert. & Koch (1831) = *Arenaria stricta* Michx. (1803).

The basis of Wood's binomial is "Arenaria Mx. *Alsine* Michauxii Fenzl."

Anantherix *connivens Feay ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 594. 1861 (*Asclepias connivens* Baldw.); A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 12: 66. 1877 = *Asclepias connivens* Baldw. (1817).

A. Gray's transfer of this name is sixteen years later than Wood's publication of it. Small, Man. Southeast. Fl. 1073. 1933, recognized this as *Anantherix connivens* (Baldw.) Feay, but failed to indicate the place of publication of the Feay binomial.

Andromeda *polyfolia Wood, Class-Book 231. 1845, sphalm. = *A. polifolia* Linn.

Andropogon *clandestinus Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 809. 1861; Hale ex Vasey, Grasses U. S. 19. 1883, non Nees (1854) = *A. Elliottii* Chapm. (1860).

Hitchcock, Man. Grasses U. S. 790. 1935, listed Wood's binomial in the synonymy of *Andropogon Elliottii* Chapm. but did not note that it was unlisted.

Anethum *faniculum Wood, Class-Book 160. 1845, sphalm. = *A. Foeniculum* Linn. = *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. (1768).

Apium *angustifolium Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. ed. 1877, 448. 1877 = *Berula erecta* (Huds.) Coville.

This was first inserted in the addenda to the 1877 issue of Wood's work, the entry following the description being "Sium, L. *Berula*, Koteh [Koch]." The name-bringing synonym would be *Sium angustifolium* Linn. (1763).

Arceuthobium *abigenium Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1881, 832. 1881 = *A. pusillum* Peck (1873) (*Razoumofskya pusilla* O. Kuntze).

Peck's species was based on specimens from Sandlake, New York, and Wood's species was based on specimens from the same locality, received from Peck. Earlier Wood had described it as a variety, *Arceuthobium oxycedri* Bieb. var. *abigenium* Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 446. 1871, but, as a varietal name, *abigenium* of Wood (1871) cannot replace Peck's validly published binomial of 1873.

Aster *angustus Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1881, 829. 1881, sphalm. = *A. angustus* (Lindl.) Torr. & Gray.

Betula *excelsior Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 281. 1863, sphalm. = *B. excelsa* Pursh = *B. lutea* Michx.

Boltonia *decurrens Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1869, 430. 1869 = *Boltonia latisquama* Gray, var. *decurrens* (Torr. & Gray) Fernald & Griscom in RHODORA, 42: 492. 1940.

This was not indicated as new, nor is any synonym cited. The description is very short "lvs. oblong, margins decurrent on the winged stout stem; hds. corymbose, globular in fruit; ach. as in No. 1; rays purple. Bottoms W." It is suspected that Wood had a specimen from Engelmann or from Eggert. What he described is clearly the same as *B. asteroides* L'Hérit. var. *decurrens* Engelm. ex A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. 1 (2): 166. 1884; Gray says "Missouri, Eggert." This name goes back to *B. glastifolia* β ? *decurrens* Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. 2: 188. 1842.

Cardamine *spatulata Wood, Class-book, ed. 1861, 231. 1861, sphalm. = *C. spathulata* Michx. = *Arabis lyrata* L.

Carex †argyrantha Tuckerm. ex Dewey, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 29: 346. 1860, et in Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 753. 1861; Tuckerm. ex Boott, Ill. Carex 3: 119. 1862. The correct name for the species erroneously called *C. foenea* Willd. in recent manuals (see Svenson, RHODORA, 40: 325. 1938).

Carex †cephaloidea Dewey, Rep. Pl. Mass. 262. 1840 et ex Wood, Class-Book, 415. 1845; Dewey ex Boott, Ill. Carex 3: 123. 1862.

A valid species of wide distribution in eastern North America.

Carex †dubitata Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 755. 1861; Dewey ex Boott, Ill. Carex 4: 167. 1867 = *C. Bigelowii* Torr. (*C. concolor* sensu Mackenzie, not R. Br. Polunin, Bot. Can. East. Arct. 1: 130, 1940, shows that the

type of *C. concolor* R. Br. (1823) is *C. aquatilis* Wahlenb., var. *stans* (Drej.) Boott. See also Fernald, RHODORA, 44: 298. 1942.

Carex *leneoglochin Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book, 419. 1845, sphalm. = *C. leucoglochin* Linn. f. (1781) = *C. pauciflora* Lightf. (1777).

Carex *michigansis Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 765. 1861 = *Carex lucorum* Willd. (1813).

Carex †mirata Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book 428. 1845; Dewey, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 39: 71. 1865 = *C. atherodes* Spreng. (1826).

Carex †prairea Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 2, 578. 1847; Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 750. 1861.

A valid species very widely distributed in eastern North America.

Carex *prarisa Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book 414. 1845, sphalm. = *praec.*

Carex †retrocurva Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book. 423. 1845; Dewey, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 42: 243. 1866 = *C. laxiculmis* Schwein. (1824).

Carex †Sartwellii Dewey, Am. Jour. Sci. 43: 90. 1842 et ex Wood, Class-Book 413. 1845; Dewey ex Carey in A. Gray, Man. 539. 1848.

A valid species of wide North American distribution.

Carex *Stendelii Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book ed. 2, 583. 1847, sphalm. = *C. Steudelii* Kunth (1837) = *C. Jamesii* Schwein. (1824).

Carex †strictior Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book, 418. 1845; Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 755. 1861.

A valid species of wide geographic distribution in eastern North America.

Carex *zanthosperma Dewey ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 762. 1861; Dewey, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 42: 334. 1866 = *C. flaccosperma* Dewey (1846).

In 1866 *Carex zanthosperma* Dewey was published as a new name for *C. flaccosperma* Dewey, but in the meantime it had been described five years earlier without association with the earlier name.

Chloris *floridana (Chapm.) Wood, Am. Bot. Flor., ed. 1871, 407. 1871; Vasey, Grasses U. S. 32. 1883, Descr. Cat. Grasses U. S. 61. 1885.

Chloris *glauca (Chapm.) Wood, l. c.; Vasey, l. c.

Both of these are valid species occurring in Georgia and Florida, the latter also in North Carolina. Wood's entries are merely "C. floridana (Chapm.)" and "C. glauca (Chapm.)". The name-bringing synonyms, inferred, are *Eustachys floridana* Chapm. and *E. glauca* Chapm. Fl. South. U. S. 557. 1860. Hitchcock noted the publication of Wood's two names in 1871 (they do not appear in the original 1870 edition which did not include a consideration of the genera and species of Gramineae and Cyperaceae), but he failed to note that neither binomial was listed.

***Cladastris** Wood, Class-Book 301. 1861, sphalm. = *Cladrastis* Raf.

Cyrtanthera ***carnea** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 536. 1861 (*Justicia carnea* Hook. [Lindl.], *Cyrtanthera magnifica* Nees) = *Jacobinia carnea* (Lindl.) Nichols. (*J. magnifica* Lindl.).

***Dasysistoma** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1881, 830. 1881, sphalm. = *Dasystema* Raf. ex Endl. (1839) = *Dasystema* Raf. (1819).

Dasysistoma ***grandiflora** Wood, l. c. (*Gerardia grandiflora* Benth.) = *Aureolaria grandiflora* (Benth.) Pennell.

Dasystema ***integrifolia** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 529. 1861 (*Dasystema quercifolia*, var. ? β [*integrifolia*] Benth.) (*Gerardia integrifolia* A. Gray) = *Aureolaria laevigata* (Raf.) Raf.

Dasystema ***flava** Wood, l. c. (*Gerardia flava* Linn.) = *Aureolaria flava* (Linn.) Farwell.

Dasystema ***grandiflora** Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 231. 1870 (*Gerardia grandiflora* Benth.) = *Aureolaria grandiflora* (Benth.) Pennell.

Dasystema ***pectinata** Benth. in DC. Prodr. 10: 521. 1846; Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 530. 1861 (*Gerardia pectinata* Torr.) = *Aureolaria pectinata* (Nutt.) Pennell.

Dasystema ***pedicularia** Benth. l. c.; Wood, Class-Book ed. 2, 409. 1847 (*Gerardia pedicularia* Linn.) = *Aureolaria pedicularia* (Linn.) Raf.

Dasystema ***pubescens** Benth. op. cit. 520; Wood, l. c. (*Gerardia flava* sensu Pursh) = *Aureolaria virginica* (Linn.) Pennell.

Dasystema ***quercifolia** Benth, l. c.; Wood, l. c. (*Gerardia quercifolia* Pursh) = *Aureolaria flava* (Linn.) Farwell.

These *Dasystema* binomials are entered in Index Kewensis under *Dasystema* Raf.

Desmodium ***glutinosum** [Muhl.] Wood, Class-Book 120. 1845; Schindl. Repert. Sp. Nov. 22: 258. 1926 (*D. acuminatum* (Michx.) DC.).

Wood considered eleven species of *Desmodium*, and except for this one indicated the name-bringing synonym in each case.

Doubtless the basis of *D. glutinosum* Wood was *Hedysarum glutinosum* Muhl. ex Willd. Sp. Pl. 3 (2): 1198. 1802. Schindler independently made the same transfer in *Desmodium glutinosum* (Muhl.) Schindl., with extensive synonymy, in 1926. See Schubert, RHODORA 44: 279. 1942, who has definitely shown that *Hedysarum glutinosum* Muhl. (1802) has priority over *H. acuminatum* Michx. (1803). The name *D. grandiflorum* (Walt.) DC. has been erroneously assigned to the same species, but Walter's type proves to be the same as *D. cuspidatum* (Muhl.) DC.

Dicliptera *americana Wood, Class-Book, ed. 2, 395, 1847
(*Dianthera americana* Linn., *Justicia pedunculosa* Michx.)
= *Dianthera americana* Linn. (*Justicia americana* Vahl).

Euxolus *spinosus Feay ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 618,
1861 = *Amaranthus spinosus* Linn.

This was described *de novo*, no synonym cited, the range given as from Pennsylvania to Illinois and southward. The description clearly applies to *Amaranthus spinosus* Linn., and it is probable that Feay's specific name was taken from the Linnaean binomial, although the latter was not mentioned.

Gerardia †Skinneriana Wood, Class-Book, ed. 2, 408. 1847
(*Agalinis Skinneriana* Britton).

A valid species; type from Green County, Indiana. It extends from southwestern Ontario to southeastern Kansas. The Index Kewensis entry is incomplete, merely indicated, after Wood, as "Class-Book (1847)," the page not given.

Gymnadenia *integra Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1881, 683. 1881
("O[rchis] flava and nigra Nutt.") = *Habenaria integra*
(Nutt.) Spreng. (*Platanthera integra* A. Gray, *Gymnadeniopsis integra* Rydb.).

This is a rather curious case. The entry is "G. integra (N.);" but the only synonyms cited are "O[rchis] flava and nigra Nutt." An examination of Nuttall's Gen. 2: 188. 1818, shows that his fourth, fifth, and sixth species are *Orchis integra*, *nivea*, and *flava*. He described no *Orchis nigra*, an error in transcription being involved on the part of Wood; clearly *Orchis nivea* Nutt. was intended. Wood's description seems to apply to *Habenaria integra* (Nutt.) Spreng. rather than to the two other species described by Nuttall, which Wood listed as synonyms of his *Gymnadenia integra*.

Hydrantheium *crenatum Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 228. 1870 = *H. egense* Poeppig (1845) = *Bacopa egensis* (Poeppig) Pennell, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila. 98: 96. 1946.

The description is short, Wood's material being indicated as from "Pools, Miss., La. (Dr. Hale)." Up to the present time this seems to have been collected in North America only by J. Hale; see Pennell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Monog. 1: 62. 1935. It is suspected that the species was introduced into Louisiana through the agency of migratory birds such as the snipe. The occurrence of certain definitely Australian types in the Philippines, such as *Stylidium* and *Calogyne* (the latter also occurs near Amoy, China), may similarly be accounted for.

Hypericum *muticum Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 170. 1863, sphalm. = *H. mutilum* Linn.

Lespedeza *Steuvei Wood, Class-book, ed. 1861, 310. 1861, sphalm. = *L. Stuevei* Nutt.

Lithospermum †lutescens Coleman, Kent Sci. Inst. Misc. Publ. 2: 29. 1874 (Cat. Fl. Pl. S. Penins. Michigan 29), et ex Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. ed. 1874, 448. 1874 = *Lithospermum latifolium* Michx. (1803).

The Index Kewensis entry is "Coleman, Cat. Pl. Gr. Rapids Michig. 29. 1874" manifestly entered from Gray's Syn. Fl. N. Am. 2 (1): 203. 1878 who there placed Coleman's species as a synonym of *Lithospermum latifolium* Michx. as a form with yellowish white or sometimes light yellow flowers. The full title of Coleman's work is "Catalogue of Flowering Plants of the Southern Peninsula of Michigan, With a Few of the Cryptogamia". It was published in Grand Rapids, Michigan, as the Kent Scientific Institute Miscellaneous Publication 2: 1-49. 1874. Coleman's original description is "L. lutescens, (n. sp.) Leaves large, ovate, lanceolate, nearly sessile, rough on the upper side; fls. yellow, larger than in *L. arvense*; seeds white, sometimes two—generally, but one; st. from 1½ to 3½ ft. high." See Fernald, RHODORA 46: 496. 1944, for a critical note on the validity of Michaux's binomial.

Lobelia *Douglassii Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1881, 478. 1881 (*Clintonia [elegans]* Douglas, *Downingia elegans* Torr.) = *Downingia elegans* (Dougl.) Torr. (*Bolelia elegans* Greene).

In the earlier issues of the Class-Book from 1861 on the species appears as *Clintonia elegans* Dougl., which is its name-bringing synonym.

Lophiola †**americana** Wood, Class-Book ed. 2, 540. 1847, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 697. 1861 (*Conostylis americana* Pursh) = *Lophiola aurea* Ker-Gawl. (1813).

Although Wood published this first in 1847 and again in 1861, Coville in 1894, and Baillon in 1895, independently made the same transfer of Pursh's specific name; all are properly listed except Wood's first publication. Ker-Gawler's name has about one year's priority over that of Pursh.

Lysimachia ***asperifolia** Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 243. 1863, sphalm. = *L. asperulaefolia* Poir.

Myrica ***floridana** Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 309. 1870 = *Leitneria floridana* Chapm. (1860).

The entry is "M. Floridana (Chapm.)", no synonym cited. The basis of Wood's name was unquestionably *Leitneria floridana* Chapm., for Chapman in describing the new genus *Leitneria* placed it in the Myricaceae. It typifies the family Leitneriaceae.

Narcissus ***Daffodil** Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 292. 1863 = *N. Pseudonarcissus* Linn.

Orchis †**Hookeri** Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 288. 1863 = *Habenaria Hookeri* Torr.

The current entry is to Wood, Am. Bot. Fl. 327. 1870.

Orchis †**Michauxii** Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 288, 1867 = *Habenaria quinqueseta* (Michx.) Sw.

The current entry is also to Wood, Am. Bot. Fl. 327. 1870.

Orchis ***nigra** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1881, 683. 1881, *nom. in syn.*, sphalm. = *Orchis nivea* Nutt. (1818) = *Habenaria nivea* (Nutt.) Spreng.

Orchis ***physcodes** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 2, 534. 1847, sphalm. = *O. psycodes* Linn. = *Habenaria psycodes* (Linn.) Spreng. (*Blephariglottis psychodes* Rydb.).

Papaver ***Rheas** Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 159. 1863, sphalm. = *P. Rhoas* Linn.

Peltandra ***glauca** (Ell.) Feay ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 669. 1861 (*Caladium *glaucum* Ell. Sketch 2: 631. 1824) = *Peltandra sagittifolia* (Michx.) Morong; see Fernald, RHODORA 50: 58-59. 1948.

Recognized by Small, Man. Southeast. Fl. 246. 1933, as a valid species. He cited as synonyms *Peltandra alba* Raf., *P. sagittifolia* Morong, and *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* Chapm., but rather curiously not Elliott's name-bringing synonym, *Caladium*

**glaucum* Ell. Sketch 2: 631. 1824, which like *Peltandra glauca* Feay (1861) also proves to be unlisted; neither did he indicate the place of publication of the Feay binomial. This is the second case where in my investigations of early American botanical literature I find neither the original binomial, or that of some other author based on it, to be listed, the second one being *Ophrys *pubera* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 158. 1803 = *Epipactis *pubera* Muhl. Cat. 81. 1813 = *Ponthieva glandulosa* (Walt.) Mohr.

Peucedanum *rigidum Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 136. 1870, non Bunge (1832) = *Oxypolis rigidior* (Linn.) Raf.

No synonym was cited, but clearly the basis of the name was *Sium rigidius* Linn. the specific name accepted by various authors under *Oenanthe*, *Pastinaca*, *Archemora*, etc. as *rigida*. See Mathias and Constance, N. Am. Fl. 28B: 220. 1945, who, among the 23 synonyms cited, list Wood's binomial.

Phlox *Laphamii Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 265. 1863 = *P. divaricata* Linn.

Although Wood indicated no authority and cited no synonym, the basis of this binomial was undoubtedly *Phlox divaricata* Linn. var. *Laphamii* Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 569. 1861, there characterized as: "Lvs. ovate, pet. obtuse, entire.—Wis. (Lapham) Western Reserve (Cowles) and southward, not uncommon."

Potamogeton †obrutus Wood, Class-Book ed. 2, 525. 1847, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 675. 1861 = *P. alpinus* Balbis, var. *tenuifolius* (Raf.) Ogden in RHODORA, 45: 90, 1943 (*P. tenuifolius* Raf. Med. Repos. hex. 3, 2: 409, 1811; Fernald in RHODORA, 33: 210. 1931).

The Index Kewensis entry is "Wood, Class-Book 178. 1845." *Potamogeton obrutus* Wood does not appear in the first edition of Wood's work. Type from the Passumpsic River, Lyndon, Vermont.

Rhododendron *procumbens Wood, Class-Book 236. 1845 (*Azalea procumbens* Linn.); Krause in Sturm, Fl. Deutschl. ed. 2, 9: 214. 1901 = *Loiseleuria procumbens* (Linn.) Desv. (*Chamaecistus procumbens* O. Kuntze).

This is one of two new names other than a certain number of species of *Carex*, that genus elaborated by Dewey, published by Wood in the first edition of his Class-Book.

Rumex †**altissimus** Wood, Class-Book ed. 2, 477. 1847; Proc. Am. Assoc. 177. 1853.

Wood's type was from Indiana. A valid species extending from Connecticut to Iowa and Nebraska southward to Mexico.

Sabbatia †**concinna** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 2, 451. 1847, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 584. 1861 = *S. campestris* Nutt. (1837).

The Index Kewensis entry is to the 1861 edition of Wood's Class-Book where *S. concinna* Wood appears only as a synonym of *S. brachiata* Ell., "S. concinna, 2nd. Ed." I think, however, that it is the same as *S. campestris* Nutt., not *S. brachiata* Ell., as the latter species does not occur in Iowa; Wood's type was from Iowa.

Salvia ***sclary** Wood, Class-Book 274. 1845, sphalm. = *Salvia Sclarea* Linn.

Sarracenia ***alata** Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 157. 1863 = *S. Sledgei* Macfarlane in Engler, Pflanzenr. 4¹¹⁰. 29. 1908.

Wood's brief statement is: "*narrow-winged P.* Fls. yellow. Lvs. all more slender than No. 1 [*S. purpurea* Linn.]. S.-W." The basis of the binomial was doubtless *Sarracenia Gronovii* Wood, var. *alata* Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861. 222. 1861, there characterized as: "Fls. yellow? large; lvs. 1-2f high, with the tube somewhat ventricous above, throat contracted, wing conspicuous ($\frac{1}{2}'$ broad). La. (Hale).—A remarkable variety." *S. Gronovii* of Wood was a substitute-name for *S. flava* Linn. and its allies with "*Lvs. tall, straight, erect*"; and he included under it, not only true *S. flava* (*S. Gronovii*, var. *flava* (Linn.) Wood, l. c.), but *S. rubra* Walt. (*S. Gronovii*, var. *rubra* (Walt.) Wood, l. c.), *S. Drummondii* Croom (*S. Gronovii*, var. *Drummondii* (Croom) Wood, l. c.) and the new var. *alata* from Louisiana. Macfarlane, l. c., in describing his new *S. Sledgei*, cites as the first synonym "?*S. Gronovii* var. *alata* Wood.", his new species cited from a number of stations in Louisiana, with "Folia . . . vernalia . . . 30-70 cm. \times 2-4 cm, erecta . . . petiolus basi alatus . . . ala ventralis a basi ad $\frac{1}{3}$ alt. gradatim expansa". Since, as Professor Fernald indicates to me, *S. Sledgei* is well represented in the Gray Herbarium from Louisiana, while none of the three remaining species included by Wood under his *S. Gronovii* is cited by Macfarlane from so far west, it is apparent that *S. alata* Wood (1863) must replace *S. Sledgei* Macfarlane (1908).

***Schaenocaulon** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 719. 1861, sphalm.
= *Schoenocaulon* A. Gray (1837).

Schoenolirion ***croceum** (Michx.) Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 345.
1870; A. Gray, Am. Nat. **10**: 427. 1876.

Wood's entry is merely "S. croceum (Mx)" the name-bringing synonym, *Phalangium croceum* Michx., inferred. *Oxytria crocea* Raf. is a synonym.

Scutellaria †**rugosa** Wood, Class-Book ed. 2, 424. 1847; Wood, Proc. Am. Assoc. 176. 1853 = *S. versicolor* Nutt. (1818).

Wood's type was from Harper's Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia), on rocky banks of the Shenandoah River.

Senecio †**anonymus** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 464. 1861, Am. Bot. Flor. 187. 1870 = *S. tomentosus* Michx. fide Greenman in lit. (ex descr.).

The type was from Montgomery, Alabama. Wood did not indicate this as new in 1861, but in 1870 he added his own name as authority for the binomial.

***Sentera** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 595. 1861, sphalm. = *Seutera* Reichb. = *Cynanchum* Linn. (*Lyonia* Ell., 1817, non Raf. 1808, nec Nutt. 1818).

***Simplocarpus** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 669. 1861, sphalm. = *Simplocarpus* Schmidt (1868), sphalm. = *Symplocarpus* Salisb. (1818).

Smilacina ***trifoliata** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 715. 1861, sphalm. = *S. trifolia* (Linn.) Desf.

Smilax ***maritima** Feay ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 702. 1861 ("S. Beyrichii Kunth ? S. ovata Ph.") = *Smilax auriculata* Walt. (1788).

In accepting Feay's new binomial Wood states: "The latter name [*S. ovata* Pursh], although the earliest, is utterly inappropriate." Pursh's type was from near Savannah, Georgia; Wood states: "Sandy bluffs of the salt-water rivers near the coast, Savannah and southward."

Solanum ***pycnanthum** Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 577. 1861, sphalm.

Wood credited the binomial to Dunal, stating "Ga. about Savannah (Dunal, apud DC. Sed dubito)." It is entirely unlikely that what Wood described is the same as the tropical South American *S. pycnanthemum* Dunal.

Solidago *squarrulosa Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 431. 1861 (*S. squarrosa* Nutt., *S. petiolaris* Ait. ?) = *Solidago petiolaris* Ait.

Wood's entry is "*S. squarrulosa* (T. & G.)," i. e., *Solidago petiolaris* Ait. var. *squarrulosa* Torr. & Gray, N. Am. Fl. **2**: 203. 1842, which was based on *S. squarrosa* Nutt. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. **7**: 102. 1834, non Nutt. Gen. (1818), and which Gray later, Syn. Fl. N. Am. **1** (2): 144. 1884, placed in the synonymy of *S. petiolaris* Ait. This is one of the few cases where Wood made minor changes in the later issues of his work for in the 1881 issue, p. 431, he eliminated *S. petiolaris* Ait. from the synonymy, substituting the statement "*S. petiolaris* Ait. is the prior name, but inappropriate."

Syringa *alba Wood, Obj. Les. Bot. 274. 1863 = *S. vulgaris* Linn. var. *alba* Weston.

Wood's brief statement is merely: "White Lilac. Flowers pure white. Shrub taller (Variety of no. 1 [*S. vulgaris* Linn.])". Two years earlier (Class-Book, ed. 1861) he included it as *Syringa vulgaris* var. *alba*.

Tephrosia *gracilis Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 95. 1870.

The entry is "*T. gracilis* Wood", the indicated range Florida to Louisiana. It is clearly not the same as the earlier *T. gracilis* Nutt. (1818) which is apparently a synonym of *T. hispidula* Michx. (1803).

Trichelostylis †capillaris Wood, Class-Book ed. 2, 573. 1847, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 782. 1861 (*Scirpus*, Linn., *Isolepis*, R. & S.) = *Bulbostylis capillaris* (Linn.) C. B. Clarke (*Stenophyllus capillaris* Britton).

Trichelostylis *leptalea Wood, Am. Bot. Flor., ed. 1871, 364. 1871 = *Scirpus cernuus* Vahl (1806).

The entry is "*T. leptalea* (Schultes)." The name-bringing synonym is thus *Isolepis leptalea* Schultes, Mant. **2**: 62. 1822. If Wood's interpretation be correct, this should be the same as Vahl's species. He included it as an exotic species, cultivated in conservatories, from southern Europe.

Utricularia *Robbinsii Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 216. 1870 = *U. vulgaris* Linn. (*U. macrorhiza* Le Conte).

Wood's description is short and he cites no synonyms. Clearly what he here described, as a species, is the form that he charac-

terized earlier as *U. intermedia* Hayne $\beta?$ *Robbinsii* Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 510. 1861: "Swamps, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Mass. (Robbins)". As a varietal name this antedates *U. vulgaris* Linn. var. *americana* A. Gray, Man. ed. 5, 318, 1867. I accept Fernald's conclusions that, in view of the more or less parallel variability of both the European and the American forms, there is no justification in recognizing a distinct species (*U. macrorhiza* LeConte) or a variety here; see Fernald, RHODORA 43: 642-645. pl. 694. 1941.

Vigna †hirsuta Feay ex Wood, Class-Book, ed. 1861, 320. 1861 (*V. glabra* Savi? *Dolichos luteolus* (Ell.) Feay ex Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 96. 1870, non S. F. Gray, (1821), nec K. Koch (1837) = *Vigna repens* (Linn.) O. Kuntze (*V. luteola* Jacq.)

Vincetoxicum *scoparium Wood, Am. Bot. Flor. 274. 1870; A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. 2 (1): 102. 1878 = *Cynanchum scoparium* Nutt. (*Amphistelma scoparium* Small).

The entry is "*V. scoparium* (N.)," no synonym cited; this would be *Cynanchum scoparium* Nutt.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

JOHN CRAWFORD PARLIN

RALPH C. BEAN

JOHN CRAWFORD PARLIN died on February 24, 1948, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Stevens at Canton Point, Maine. He will be missed not only for his botanical work but also for his kindly friendliness.

Mr. Parlin was born near Trap Corner, Paris, Maine, March 20, 1863, the son of William and Lois Haley Parlin, and was in his eighty-fifth year at the time of his death. As a boy he lived in Paris and the surrounding towns, receiving most of his formal education from the town schools. He began teaching in the town of Woodstock and subsequently taught in North Berwick, Albion, Norridgewock, Freedom, Hartford, Rumford and Canton, with five summer terms at the Washington State Normal School at Machias, Maine, where one of his subjects was botany. In his long teaching career his subjects in the classroom were Latin